argument last Saturday. Mr. Stoll and Mr.

Carlisle walked up together to the bench and the former read a number of extracts

from the deposition in a low tone to Judge

Bradley, to prove that in view of the course

the case has taken of late the deposition

its case down to the point where to be logi-

Mr. Breckinridge on the Stand.

The defendant, Mr. Breckinridge, was then

called to the stand. He said, in answer to

the usual preliminary questions, that he

was the defendant in this case; he was born

near Baltimore, August 28, 1837; he went to

inridge, in 1845, and had resided in Lexing-

in Lexington, and graduated from Danville,

Ky., in 1855, when he was eighteen years

versity was equivalent to a license, so he

His First Marriage.

He was married March 17, 1859, and his

wife died in the following year in giving

birth to a child. He entered the confeder-

ate service and rose through different grades until he was colonel of the ninth

Kentucky cavalry. He was married the

second time September 19, 1861. He was

married with the idea that he was going

immediately into service, but the federal troops occupied the city that night and he

Had Had Five Children.

He had had five children by his second

marriage, of whom four were living. After

the war he returned to the practice of law.

He took up the course of the Harvard Law

practice of law in November, 1865. He be-

gan first in partnership with Judge Benj.

F. Buckner. In 1875 he formed a partner-

ship with Mr. Shelby. Last June they took

his son Desha into their partnership. He

had served a number of years as a member

of the school board of Lexington and also

as a member of the council.

He was elected to the Forty-ninth Con-

He had been a professor in the law depart-ment of the Kentucky University, a mem-ber of the board of directors, and connected

with that institution in other ways.
"When and where," asked Mr. Butter-

When He First Met Miss Pollard.

It was a cool morning; so cool that he had

worth, "did you first meet the plaintiff?"

Lexington to Franklin.

and did not see where she went

"When did you next hear from Madeline

Received a Letter From Her.

"I cannot fix the date," said Mr. Breck-

The defendant said he had been unable to

"State whether you received another let-

The Repudiated Letter.

Mr. Butterworth here handed the witness

a letter, the famous letter repudiated by

"It would be affectation for me to ex-

amine it," said Mr. Breckinridge, "I do

Mr. Wilson objected to any testimony on

he presumption that he received it from

"How soon after you received that letter," asked Mr. Butterworth, "did you meet the

ridge, "on the 1st of August, and I received

this letter the latter part of August." He said he had received the letter in the usual

way in his mail. He had a conversation

on the subject matter of the letter. In this

mark about its being something worse than

Offered in Testimony.

in testimony, arguing that sufficient ground

Mr. Wilson's Objection.

troduce into the case as evidence a paper

of which the authenticity was disputed. The difference between the cases was a

tude of the case the paper would not be in-

troduced, nor could it be so introduced, un-

brought out in cross-examination of the

them pretended ever having seen the plain-

Mr. Wilson then turned his attention to

the subject of expert testimony on hand-

writing, quoting first from an opinion by

the late Chief Justice Cartter, stating that

of all kinds of evidence this was the most

quoted other similar opinions, but Judge Bradley remarked that this had reference

to the weight of the testimony and not to

its competency.

Mr. Wilson said that his point was this

They had called on the plaintiff to testify as to this letter, and she said she did not

write it. These two experts thereupon testi

lished the letter as competent testimony as

the expert whose testimony was under con-

this case the expert testimony was so ut-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

unsatisfactory, weak and decrepit.

testimony, put against the plaintiff's

tiff write, but testified merely on a compar-ison of writing. The question was whether

til the court had passed upon it and

clared it competent evidence. Mr.

der the letter competent testimony.

to that in the letter, and made some re-

Miss Pollard, and asked him to examine

ness he would be glad to advise her.

"I did," said Mr. Breckinridge.

and see if he recognized it.

ter from the plaintiff?"

plaintiff, if at all?"

Miss Pollard.

not go into the service for several

took that course

joined Morgan.

old. He began then the study of law.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Give Their Views as to Its Probable Effect.

The veto message of President Cleveland has caused the most intense feeling that can be imagined among the democrats in Congress. Though professedly anticipating the veto, most of those who were praying for the signing of the bill, entertained some Congress, and on the receipt of the mespage, which came in the middle of the roll pall, the excitement was so great that members standing around the Speaker's desk failed to hear their names called, and the roll call was almost a blank.

A Serious Disterbance. Leaving out the eastern men, nearly every democrat in the House is either a silver man or has a silver constituency; therefore the veto is a most serious disturbance to all of them outside of the east. There is so much of excitement and confusion of mind on the subject that it amounts practically to inconserency, and it is almost impossible to get a cool and rational expression of spinion. The feeling of resentment on the part of the southern and western men is manifest and the prediction of further trouble over the question in tion of further trouble over the question in

Congress is almost universal. The radical silver men who voted for free are for the most part eager for a chance to vote on a free coinage bill. The most coherent and general opinion is that the veto will seriously affect the tariff legislation and that there will be a fight for free coinage during this session in both houses of

Will Interfere With Tariff Legislation Representative Kilgore, who is conservaveto. "It will cause," he said, "an immense amount of trouble in Congress and will seriously interfere with tariff legislation. The future is altogether too unsettled to look into, but it is certainly bad."

Mr. Bland's Comments. Representative Bland, author of the Bland silver seigniorage bill vetoed today, authorized the following statement concerning the veto and its effect upon the future of silver:

"The main point of the veto is that the bonds and a greater gold reserve. He insists on the fight that has been in progress for the last year on the one hand by those who wish to increase the bonded debt in the interest of national banks by selling bonds for gold and for money to pay the current expenditures of the government, and on the other hand by the representa-tives of the people who are opposed to bond issues and in favor of coining the silver bullion—the assets we have on hand—and using this money in the payment of current expenditures.

The message criticises to some extent the

"The first section of the bill provides for the coinage of the bullion held under the Sherman act. That act provides that the buillion shall be coined into standard silver dollars. The Sherman act is not repealed, and hence the President's observation that it is not clear into what kinds of coins the supplement to the Sherman act, and leaves friend of the bill in the House or the enate has even considered it as wanting ese criticisms of the bill itself were wholly unnecessary on the part of the President when he gives Congress to understand that no bill could possibly be drawn compelling the coinage of the silver bullion which meet his approval.

"A President at all in sympathy with the urposes of the bill would have signed it. purposes of the bill would have signed it. College professors may criticise its lan-guage, but a man who sprung from the peoe Abraham Lincoln, and representing not the money power, but the interests of the masses, would have signed the bill, al-though college professors might have stigmatized him as a rail-splitter."

Concerning the future of the silver move.

ment, Mr. Bland said: "It is evident that under the single gold standard nothing can be done on the currency question without consulting the few people who own the gold These people have dictated of this bill. The fight from now on will be whether

the people of this country shall control the currency by permitting gold and silver to come to the mints free, and thus supplying themselves with constitutional money. whether we are to be mere slaves owners of gold in Lombard street and Wall

The day is fast approaching when th people's President will sign a coinage bill.

I intend to do everthing in my power to
present to the President a free coinage bill nd let him exercise his rules of Lindley Murray on that."

No More Bonds.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska said that the veto would stimulate the cause of free silver, "The friends of silver," he said. "who were deceived into voting for the repeal of the Sherman law will be anxious to put themselves right with the people. I believe that a free coinage bill will pass both houses of Congress." "What effect will the veto have on the

In the states which gave more than two thirds of the electoral votes which elected Mr. Cleveland only six votes were cast in the House and Senate against the question is which is democratic, the post-tion of the states electing Mr. Cleveland which Wall and Lombard streets will al-

Cleveland has raised a question which must cause trouble in the party until there is an absolute and definite settlement. That is whether the government shall give the option to demand gold to the holders of notes or whether that continue shall shall be in the continue of the otes or whether that option shall be held by the government. As long as by the treasury construction the option is given to the holder of the note, no amount of bonds will protect the gold reserve. As soon as the principle of bi-metalism is rentored and the option exercised by the government there will no longer be need of

'Do you think this Congress will authorize the issue of bonds?"
"No, sir, I do not."

Predicting Trouble.

Mr. Oates of Alabama said that he greatmeans," he said, "trouble, trouble, trouble, row, row, endless row, the outcome of which no one can see."

Mr. Holman said that the political con sequences of the veto would be very serious In the south and west. "Instead of sub-siding," he said, "silver is growing strong-". A veto will be received with great dis

Tucker of Virginia said that he greatly disapproved of the veto, and thought that its effect on the party would be bad. He believed that it would result in another attempt at fres coinage, but thought that it would fail.

In Accord. Mr. Cobb of Missouri said that he was entirely in accord with the President. He believed that the coinage of the seigniorage without the proper protection of the gold ern democratic Senator and member hoped that the President would sign the bill exreserve would be very dangerous. He did are now criticising him will be praising him.

Free Coinage Amendment.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT his people. "Most of the democrats in Congress," he said, "I think will be compelled HIS to break with Mr. Cleveland. I think the veto endangers the tariff bill in the Senate. There are a large number of men there who Comments on the Veto Message on regard the silver question as the most important, and with a majority so small as we have there it is entirely within the range of possibility that they might defeat the tariff bill in trying to use it as a means to secure silver legislation. I would not be surprised if a free coinage amendment were added to the tariff bill."

A Wide Division. Mr. Rayner said that there was a wide division in the party on this question, and that he saw no way out of it unless there should be an international convention to fix the proper standard for silver. "One section of the party," he said, "is in favor means a "sporting character." Had been of the gold standard and of strengthening the gold reserve. The other faction is in favor of the silver standard and of weakening the gold reserve. I wish we could unite upon some common basis that would not endanger the finances of the country and depreciate its currency. I must confess, however, that I see no prospects or hopes in that direction." He said, further, that he did not believe that the veto could affect son kept a house in Upper street in 1883,

Amenable to Law. Mr. Burrows of Michigan said: "In view faint hope that the veto might be avoided. of the money record of the President I was Knowing this morning that the message not surprised at the veto. The grounds he was to be received, they were in such an assigns seem to me to justify him in withexcited state of mind that it was almost holding his approval. Politically I think impossible to proceed with the business of the veto will still further demoralize the democratic party. Were there any law in the District of Columbia prohibiting cruelty to animals, it seems to me that the veto

message would make Mr. Cleveland clearly amenable to it."

Mr. Tracey's Comment. Mr. Tracey of New York: "The veto indicates that the President's determination is not to approve any legislation, which, in his opinion, might result in driving gold to a premium. Some surprise will probably be felt that the President does not condemn the idea of coining the seigniorage before the seigniorage has been earned. He ap-pears not to consider this of great importance, provided legislation is enacted to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest.'

Arouse Antagonism. Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, one of the democratic leaders, said:

"If the President satisfied himself that solnage are least disturbed, but those who represent silver districts and voted against the Sherman law and against free coinage the revival of business prosperity he was the revival of business prosperity he was justified in the veto. It became a question of right or wrong with him. I think his delay was due to a desire to hear all the arguments and to see if there was not some way to harmonize the conflicting elements in his party. I fear the effect of the veto will be to arouse a spirit of antagonism to the administration within the ranks of the Representative Kilgore, who is conserva-democratic party, which may seriously in-tive in finance and voted for the repeal of terfere with future legislation. This would the Sherman law, said that he could not be be unfortunate. Those who differ with the quoted too strongly in opposition to the President upon this question should concede to him as much of patriotism as they claim for themselves."

He is Sorry. Mr. Durborow of Illinois: "I am sorry the President has seen fit to veto the seigniorage bill, chiefly on account of the feeling that would be aroused in the democratic party. I voted for the measure after voting against the second section, which, I think, had much better been left out, but if an attempt is made to pass the bill again over the President's veto I shall vote to sustain The main point of the veto is that the President; and hope that the feeling President does not wish to infuse into the at present existing among the Representaurrency any more silver until he has more tives from certain sections of our country will pass away."

Mr. McGann's Position. from the veto as the general expression of opinion seems to indicate. He rather acter. thought that good might come of it. Mr. Cleveland did not agree with this action of Congress and was simply exercising the power that is his. "I believe in keeping the two metals on a par," said he, "and not to make any discrimination in favor of sillarguage of the bill, but states that the ver or gold. I am in favor of coining the veto is not based on that, but on the broad-er ground that the purposes of the bill, if carried out, would largely inflate the sil-ver currency while providing no gold basis attempt to pass this bill over the Fresident's veto. I am not in favor of Congress giving any authority for another issue of bonds at this time. I do not think it is

The President's veto message did not create any surprise in the Senate, where it was generally expected by both the frlends and opponents of the bill, with a few exceptions among silver democrats who had held on to the last to the hope that the action of Congress would be susof course, in all cases colored by the pre-dilections of the Senators who spoke.

ver man, and member of the finance committee, expressed the opinion that the veto would give the democratic party a great deal of trouble, but that it would intensify the silver sentiment throughout the country. He also said he thought the action of the President would result in the early introduction and passage of a free coinage bill in both houses.

He Was Pleased. Senator Smith of New Jersey was, on the contrary, pleased with the message and said, knowing the President's record as he did, he never apprehended any other action on his part. "The second section was very faulty," said he, "and I never believed the Pres-

ident could sign the bill with that provision For Free Coinage.

Senator Dubois, speaking from the silver republican standpoint, said: "The paragraph recommending bonds is another evidence that it is the intention of the administration to shape the policy of the government so as to make it necessary to issue gold bonds to pay the expenses of the government." He said it would be the policy of the silver men now to pass a free coinage bill out and out, without attempt

Senator Frye also observed the recommendation as to bonds, which he character-ized as "cunning." He considered the veto was a strong one. Senator Martin of Kansas found cause for

deep regret in the action of the President, and was sorry he had not seen his way clear to sign the bill.

Marks the Line.

Senator Stewart said: "The veto establishes the charge of the bimetallists that the policy of the London and New York gold combination would be carried out by or the position of Mr. Cleveland, which is supported only by those states which gave in the vaults of the government is unlimit-The message is bold and strai lican parties have obtained the votes of gold contraction and bonded slavery is clared to be the unalterable policy of the administration.
"The bimetallists have charged that

a policy was intended by the gold combina-tion and that both of the old parties were under the control of that combination. The denial of that charge has maintained the gold party in power for twenty years under the aliases "Republican" and "Democratic." If party lines are strong enough to bind the traction, increasing the national debt, fall-ing prices and hard times, the reign of the ly feared the consequence of the veto. "It gold kings will be perpetual. I thank Grover Cleveland for making the square issue, so that the question can be tested whether the ties of party are stronger than the pangs of hunger." Senator Mills of Texas said he did not

care to express any opinion of the veto.

Senator Washburn of Minnesota said "It is a good message. It is straight from the shoulder. There is no finesse or anything like quibbling or dodging. The President discusses the matter as he always does questions of this kind."

Senator Berry of Arkansas said: "I am very sort; that the President vetoed the bill. I can only say that I regret it very much indeed. I am sure that every south-

cept Senator Caffery of Louisiana."

a lecture on "The Navy and the Nation" Since her marriage, deponent said, her at the Grand Opera House, Boston, on the conduct had been all that it should be, and who a lecture on "The Navy and the Nation" 15th proximo, for the benefit of the Church as good, she could truthfully say, as that of the Sacred Heart, Roslyndale, Mass will be received with military honors by the Mr. Whe said that the veto did not suit Kearsarge Veterans' Association.

BEGUN held a few minutes' consultation with his associates, and then announced that, as he STORY

(Continued from First Page.)

said, was a member of the city council. The witness was examined to show his familiarity with the neighborhood and then asked whether any person named Lena Singleton had lived there, occupied and run a house there, and, he said, no such person had lived there. He said he knew everybody in the neighborhood, and had never known a woman named Singleton.

Never Heard of Lena Singleton. On cross-examination Dunn said that he was a hard-working man and was by no in a number of these houses a number of times, though, on business, selling furniture. &c. He did not know everybody in all these houses, but he did know who kept them all in 1883. Witness said he had never heard of the name of Lena Singleton. The only son kept a house in Upper street in 1883, though, of course, there might have been a woman whose name was really Lena Singleton, who was known by some other

name. Dunn said that he, too, was telegraphed for by Mr. Farrell, through Mr. Ellis, who kept a "grocery store, with a bar room in the rear." This neighborhood used to be a bad one and there were a number of improper houses about. Taking a particular house, the witness gave the names of all the occupants from 1882 to 1888, when the grand jury cleaned out the neighborhood. Witness was one of those who signed the petition to the authorities asking that pro-ceedings be taken against these people. The ceedings be taken against these people. The principal reason for this moral awakening, he thought, was the proximity of the college

"But isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Stoll, "that the college lawn has been there since "Yes: and for all I know, those women might have been there since 1820, too."
"Ah, that's what I thought."

Speaking of another house, the witness spoke of it as an eating house, but the witness has a heavy mustache, which made his voice sound a little thick. Mr. Stoll understood him to say that it "was not what you would say that it "was not what you would call a meeting house. "Now, wasn't it really a meeting house, where men and women meet?" asked Mr.

"I sa'd an eating house."

The witness then went on to give at length the character of the neighborhood, of the various houses and of the various occupants of the various houses along about 1883, but it made it all the more clear that the witness had never known of a woman named Singleton as hving in his neighbor-

Mrs. Wm. J. Miller's Deposition. Mr. Stoll announced at the conclusion of School at his own home, and resumed the Dunn's story that he would read the deposition of Mrs. Wm. J. Miller. "Alias Molly Schindlebaur," said Judge

Bradley. The deponent gave this as her maiden name, saying that she had been married five years, and was a resident of Memphis, Tenn. She came from there to Lexington, where here deposition was taken at the rewith Mrs. Stout at Pridgeport. It was that winter that she met Miss Pollard, who stayed with her aunt for two or three weeks. Miss Pollard was about sixteen or seventeen then, and deponent said Miss Pollard was older than she was. She herself was born in 1863, and was in short dresses, while Miss Pollard was in long dresses and was more mature. Miss Pol-Mr. McGann of Illinois did not think that lard received visits from men, and used to there would be as much harm resulting go out with them, but she did not seem to have any particular favorite. These men were not at all of upright moral char-

Mr. Wilson objected on the ground that this was not competent testimony as to

these people and their character. "We are known by the company we keep," suggested Mr. Butterworth. "Yes," said Judge Bradley, "but there are

The objection was sustained and a num others were also to questions as to Miss Pollard's bearing and manners at this

The question was asked of the deponent whether Miss Pollard used to go out buggy "I object to that," said Mr. Wilson, "as irrelevant. What if she did? Girls in the country often do go out in buggies, and do

you mean to say that this is at all to their discredit?" "It is simply a point as to her age," gested Mr. Stoll. "Men don't usually take babies out in a carriage." "I've often seen them do it." remarked Judge Bradley, and everybody smiled. Then

he sustained the objection. "Was she in the habit of staying out late Mr. Wilson-"We object."

The court-"Objection sustained." Judge Bradley sustaine objections to a number of such questions, bearing upon Miss Pollard's character and reputation, on account of their form, and the defense noted exceptions in almost every case. As to the Plaintiff's Habits.

The deponent testified that Miss Pollard used to go out a good deal of evenings, and also had company in the evening. Her aunt had very little control over her. At this time, deponent said, Miss Pollard was very slender, but quite well developed, and, she should think, two or three years older than herself. Miss Pollard and her aunt did not get along well together the last few days

Deponent saw Miss Pollard again in Frankfort a year or more later, but not to speak to her, and had not seen her since. While living in Lexington deponent knew a Lena Singleton, who kept a house there. She herself was an inmate of the a number of times, and always considered that Lena was his mistress. This was in

1880 and on 2d street.

The lawyers for the plaintiff objected to all this, on the ground that it was showing the relation existing between Rodes and Lena, without in any way connecting them with Miss Pollard. Mr. Stoll said that it was to prove a relation between them in 1880, with the assumption that it was continued up to 1883, when they had endeavored to locate Miss Pollard as at the house. The objection was sustained. On cross-examination the deponent said had gone to Lexington in 1878 and lived there under the name of Mollie Schin-glebauer in disreputable houses for a year and a half. She attempted her life with a woman named Belle Brayson one time by taking poison. When asked why she attempted suicide, her answer was that she had no better sense. The deponent went from Lexington, Ky., to Chicago, where she had rooms with another girl. Knights of Pythias conclave, but did not continued to live there, doing sewing and other work. The witness stated that Miss Pollard was at her aunt's house at Bridge-port about Christmas and stayed two or remained out there sometimes as late as 10 or 11 o'clock, the cross-examiner asked thing that she took a notion to do, and also that this was some time after Christmas.

At the end of the cross-examination the usual recess was taken.

At the afternoon session of the trial the fact that Mr. Breckinridge would go upon the stand in his own defense, which had been noised about the court house, resulted in a large crowd being present, with even more outside trying vainly to secure admission. There was a hum of expectation about the court room when, at 1:20, Judge Bradley ascended the bench and an officer of the court rapped for order. Miss Pol lard was not present when the trial was resumed, though it was expected she would

reached when court adjourned. Mrs. Miller stated that Lena Singleton had rather dark hair. While deponent was at Mrs. Stout's she knew a brother of Miss Polyears of age. On one occasion he made an improper remark to deponent in the

od, she could truthfully say, as that cone in the world.

A Private Conference.

direct testimony of the plaintiff. The paper must be shown, he claimed, prima facie to be the writing of the plaintiff. of anyone in the world. This closed her testimony and Mr. Stoll

AGAINST MORE RAILROADS. held a few minutes' consultation with his

Ex-Senator Edmunds Opposes Using had stated yesterday afternoon, the defense Certain Residence Streets. desired to submit some points as to Dr. Green's deposition. They desired to submit Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds has writthem privately. Judge Bradley granted his request that this should be done at this ten the following interesting letter to the Commissioners concerning additional railpoint. This deposition was one of those excluded by the court at the time of the roads in the city of Washington:

"While in Washington last week I learned that several projects for more street railroads in the northwest part of the city were being pressed for your approval, with a view of getting congressional authority should properly be admitted. Mr. Carlisle argued against its admission.

Whatever the decision of the court was, it was not announced, but evidently did not differ from the one first made last Saturday. for their construction. As you may remem ber, I have practically resided in Northwest Washington for twenty-five years and have been a house holder for nearly that time. But I have never been an owner, or in any way interested in any real esfor the deposition was not read. It was then realized that the defense had brought tate, or real estate enterprises or specula-tion, further or other than to my own place, at No. 1411 Massachusetts avenue, cal and consistent the man who is charged with having seduced a young girl and later and having sold that, my present place at 2111 Massachusetts avenue, nor have I been at any time interested in any street failed to keep his promise of marriage, must go before the jury and tell his own side of

ulway line.
"I thus stand as one simple householder, and so my interests are the same as the great body of the residents of that part of the city. I say this in order that you may know that I am under no particular bias. I believe it to be a fact beyond dispute that the house and land owners along the streets in which it is proposed to build these lines are in opposition.

Kentucky with his father, Robt. J. Breck-"What then is the reason for this continual ton since 1847. He was prepared for college urgency by the persons and corporations who are asking these privileges? It is, evidently, not for the common good of the inhabitants of that part of the city, unless the He took his degree from the law department of Louisville University in 1857. He entered the bar that year, and had practiced law ever since. He studied law in the office of Maj. Madison C. Johnson of Lexrailroad companies consider themselves superior judges in the matter, and, as it were, guardians of the interests of the people, and would do good to them in spite of them-selves. I must admit that this idea is not very uncommon. I respectfully suggest that the city authorities ought not give any weight to such considerations. And I sugington. Under the law of Kentucky he was not entitled to a license until he was twenty-one years old, but a diploma from the law department of the Louisville University was accommodated to the Louisville Un gest also that it is not just or good govern ment to injure the interest or impair th comfort of the people of one part of the District to benefit those who have lands to sell beyond the city limits.

"If the city were already overcrowded with population there might be an excuse for spoiling the beauty of the avenues and streets in the northwest part of the city streets in the northwest part of the city and diminishing the comfort and, to a degree, endangering the lives of the people there. But it is a fact of ocular demonstration that the northwest part of the city to say nothing of other sections, is, and will be for years to come, capable of containing probably 1.000 or 2.000 more houses than now exist.
"It is, I think, of vast importance to the

future of our great and increasingly attractive capital city-never, I hope, to be a city of great trade and traffic-that those parts of it already complete in its streets and walks, and settled by people wishing homes of quiet and safety, should be left untouched by lines of monopolistic traffic, which in such a quarter are unnecessary, and whose chief reason to be is the making of profits for railway speculators and investors.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Indications of a Speedy Change in the Office.

There are indications that a change will be made in the office of public printer gress from the Lexington district, and had served in Congress continuously ever since. within a very short time. That Mr. Palmer, the republican incumbent, has continued in office so long in spite of the great political pressure that has been exerted for his removal is accepted by his friends as a high compliment to his administration of the affairs of the office. Other people say that the delay is due entirely to the Presi-When He First Met Miss Pollard.

In the spring of 1884, Mr. Breckinridge of democrats who are being pressed for said. He would say in the latter part of the place. It is said that he has finally cluded to reappoint his old friend, Mr. Benedict, who held the office during his April-he met her on the train going from last administration. Mr. Benedict was not a candidate for the office, but is said to with him a light overcoat which he had left on his seat. For some reason he had gone forward and as he returned to his have yielded to the President's solicitations in the matter. He is assistant secretary of the state of New York at the present time. seat the plaintiff addressed him. He said he did not know her, but at his time of life If the report is true, the nomination will be sent to the Senate in a few days.

he did not know her, but at his time of life young people grew up out of their recollection. She said. "I know you." and then said her name was "Madeline Breckinridge Pollard," that her father was a great admirer of John C. Breckinridge and had named her after him.

They had some further conversation, in which she said her father was deed and

certain rules of evidence for proving the character of people, as you know, Mr. Butterwarth."

The said Judge Brandey, but there are conversation, in which she said her father was dead, and she was going to Frankfort to see her sisterworth."

It is thought at the Post Office Departward was passed, as was also a bill to authority the sale of a lot at Hot Springs, Ark., the sale of a lot at Hot Springs, A ability of James Purcell of Columbia county, N. Y., the lowest bidder, to fulfill the provisions of the contract will be made, and it is barely possible that the nearness

other bids may result in inridge, "but some weeks after I received A special dispatch says that Purcell is county clerk of Hudson county, N. Y., and for six years was chief clerk for the govfind the letter. He could state substantialernment in charge of the postal card tracts in Castleton, New York, and S tracts in Castleton, New York, and Shel-ton, N. Y. He is a young man with practicome to see her on a matter of business at cal experience in the business, and was ap-pointed chief clerk in President Cleveland's venient for him to come to see her, and suggested that if she would state her busiadministration and retained by the Harri

on administration for marked ability. GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

The Milton Chamberlain Jury Ren ders Its Verdict This Afternoon. the jury in the case of Milton F. Chamber lain, the boy charged with having assault ed Misses Ough and Drury, two young girls, on the 19th and 21st of December last, respectively, on the New Cut road near Georgetown, with intent to commit rape, returned a verdict of guilty of assault only.

Sentence was deferred until next Saturday SMALLPOX AT CHICAGO.

The Pest Houses Full and New Case Daily Reported.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.-The state board of health is informed that there are more cases of smallpox in Chicago than ever known before. There were 221 cases reported from March 1 to March 25 in that eighteen new cases being reported rday. The pest houses are full, over 700 cases being in them. One case is reported at Alton and the lisease is reported as having appeared at Mr. Butterworth here offered the letter Hoopeston, Vermillion county.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS. Two Wings of the Party Holding Co

He urged that it was competent to give the letter to the jury that they might compare it with writings admittedly those of Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.-The two state republican committees are in ses-Mr. Wilson, in replying, said that he sion here today to decide upon what course was expecting that at the close of the that party shall pursue in the state camtestimony of the experts the letter would paign. The regular committee, of Dr. R. A. Mosely is chairman, oppose puthimself to meet the question. They were ting out a republican ticket, thinking it not, he said, dealing with a case where a suit had been brought upon an instrument. off, but to vote for Capt, Kolb, the populist andidate for governor.
The negro faction, led by W. J. the authenticity of which was denied. where genuine writings might be compared will call a state republican convention to nominate a ticket opposed to Kolb. Efwith that in dispute. In such cases it was well settled that comparisons could be forts to reunite the two factions of the remade by the court and jury. This was a case where an attempt was made to inpublican party were made, but failed.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

Philadelphia Establishment. ployes of the big worsted yarn mill of Westenholme, Harrigan and Clark, at day until vacated. Frankford, are compelled to work overtime

in order to fill the urgent orders for goods A member of the firm said trade had greatly improved. Several other mills in Kensington are putting their full force of employes to

The business of Taylor & Co., shoe manu facturers, at 413 Arch street, has increased to such an extent that they have voluntarily advanced the wages of their lasters 25

DECIDED AT OMAHA. Against the Gulf Road in the Union Pacific Case.

case against the Gulf road. THE GREAT FALLS POWER CO. Unanimous Passage by the Maryland

Senate of the Chartering Bill. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.-The bill to charter the Great Falls Electric Power Company passed the state senate today by a unanimous vote. It will meet with no

terly weak and decrepit that it would not make a paper admissible in the face of the

Routine Business Principally Transacted in the Senate.

Filibustering Again Resumed in the House - Lack of n Quorum

After the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills and joint resolutions Senator Lodge of Massachusetts introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with a statement of the cash value determined by the average price of the New York and London markets, of all imports, classified under different heads, today's market was slightly irregular, but in from all countries having a depreciated the main strong. London was trading at paper currency since June 30, '93, and also advances ranging from 1-8 to 1-2 per cent a table showing by months the rate of ex-

change with those countries." Senate took up the bill prescribing limita- under our market, and consequently contions of time for completion of title to cer- tributed little to the local speculation. The tain lands disposed of under the act of feeling abroad is so decidedly in favor of a Congress commonly known as the "Dona- boom in stock values that foreign houses tion act," and for the protection of pur- incline to the belief that the impatience of chasers and occupants of the lands which London speculators will result in a bull are situated in the states of Wyoming, campaign engineered from that side. Trad-Oregon and Idaho.

Senator Turple (Ind.) opposed the bill and during the first half of the session, and demanded a roll call on the passage of the were assisted in their efforts by a liberal

The bill was passed-40 to 7.

A Vote Reconsidered. Senate reconsidered the vote by which it the principal involved was the subject of yesterday agreed to the resolution offered the President's disapproval. It had been by Mr. Frye, calling on the Secretary of hoped that the administration would so War for information as to the employment effectually condemn all attempts to inflate and discharge of workmen employed on the rational currency that the silver eleworks of public improvement for political ment in both houses would see the hope-

Brice, reported from the committee on appropriations the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and sure, meet with better success that other pensions for the fiscal year ending 30, 1895, and it was placed on the calendar. The House joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 additional to carry out the pro-

visions of the Chinese exclusion act was passed on motion of Mr. Cockrell.

A bill to refund the cotton tax to producers was introduced by Mr. George (Miss.) and was referred to the judiciary The McGarrahan Bill. At 2 o'clock the McGarrahan bill was

taken up and Senator Vilas (Wis.) spoke in opposition to the measure, although he sympathized with "the unobtrusive, gentle and kindly old man who is interested in

When the House met at noon today a feverish anxiety was manifested as to the fate of the Bland seigniorage bill, this being the last day but one allowed the President for its consideration.

Although a veto message was expected, some of the democrats were still hoping that the universal prophecy of a veto would prove false.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Dockery, from the joint commission to investigate the expenditures in the executive departments, formally introduced the bill prepared by the commission to improve the methods of accounting in the Treasury Department. On motion of Mr. Hall (Minn.) a bill authorizing the construction of a foot THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT

It WIII Not Be Announced for Some
Time.

It is thought at the Post Office Department that some time will elapse before the award of the stamped envelope contract

a bill authorizing the construction of a foot and wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Red Wing, Minn., was passed.

A bill for the relief of William B. Chapman, George W. Street, John W. Hoes, Emmet C. Tuthill and Joseph H. Curtis was passed, as was also a bill to authorize the sale of a lot at Hot Springs, Ark., the

Filibustering Resumed. The regular order was demanded by Mr. Patterson This cut off further business by

unanimous consent. The filibuster against the seating of Mr. O'Neil was resumed. The House was operating under a special

order, the pending motion being Mr. Patterson's motion to lay on the table Mr. Burrows' motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted a reso-lution declaring Mr. Joy not entitled to his nays.

At 12:25, while the roll of the House was being called on the contested election case, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk,

appeared at the bar of the House and transmitted the President's special message vetoing the Bland seignlorage bill. As Mr. Pruden announced that he was directed to transmit a message in writing and the President's approval of sundry House bills for a moment the democrats believed that possibly Mr. Cleveland had signed the

Members rushed down the aisles from all directions and crowded about the Speaker's

Speaker Crisp himself broke the seal. One glance was enough. "It is a veto," One glance was enough. he, and the word was passed from lip The news was received with a mixture of joy and sorrow. A few of the eastern dem-ocrats plumed themselves on the accuracy of their predictions, but to the vast majority the news of the veto was a severe blow and their expressions of dissatisfaction in some

cases were loud and emphatic. The republicans seemed to be greatly elated at the confusion and havoc created in the democratic camp by the message. Short of a Quorum.

The vote on the pending motion was then taken and resulted 154-11, 14 short of a quorum. Of the eleven who voted against O'Neill the seat) ten were democrats, as follows: Messrs. De Armond, Everett, Griffin, Hall (Mo.), Morgan, Outhwaite, Ryan, Sibley, Harter and Warner. Mr. McKeighan (Neb.) cast the other negative vote. Reed made the point of no quorum; Mr Patterson moved a call of the House, and Mr. Reed, leading the filibuster, forced the

leaves of absence, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to take absentees into custody. The order, according to the resolution, was to continue in force from day to

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

A committee from the Northeast Citizens'

Association today requested the Commissioners, on the part of the association, to require all steam cars, when moving at night, to show a bright light on the front of the forward car, and to require all moving trains, both day and night, to be drawn Chicago Grain and Provision Markets. Safe De

Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, OMAHA, Neb., March 29.-Judges Caldwell and Sanborn of the United States court today decided the Union Pacific Gulf Pork-May

New York Cotton. Open, High, Low, 7.53 7.59 7.53 7.58 7.66 7.58 7.65 7.76 7.51 7.71 7.76 7.71 7.76 7.83 7.76

IN CONGRESS TODAY FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Dissatisfied With the President's Message.

APPREHENSIVE OF THE SILVER MEN

Speculators Inclined to Look for

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

an Advance.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 29 .- The opening of and had a liberal supply of orders on this side, both for stocks and bonds. The bulk of On motion of Senator Dolph (Ore.) the these orders were limited to prices a shade ers were inclined to work for a reaction supply of floating stock pressing for sale.

The veto message, while practically assured for several days past, was unsatis-On motion of Senator Gorman (Md.) the factory, because the particular bill and not the resolution.

Senator Gorman, in behalf of Senator doubt that a modified bill covering the gress, and probably, under increased pres-sure, meet with better success than its predecessor.

There is also some apprehension felt at the possibility of a free-coinage clause being grafted into the tariff bill, the fate of which would be extremely doubtful. Should the tariff bill be vetoed, as the only means of thwarting the silver provision, party pledges would be broken, and political in compatibility ensue. This, from a purely political standpoint, would not be a wise step, but stocks would immediately attest the value of such action by liberal addi-tions to prevailing quotations. The industrials would profit most by this latter action, and it is estimated that the silver people can do them no greater favor than by insisting on the carrying out of this

The market railied slightly from the low-est prices of the day and closed dull and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 89 Open. High. Low. Clos. Stocks.

merican Sugar.
 American Sugar
 89%
 89%

 American Sugar, pfd.
 88
 88%

 American Tobacco.
 88
 88

 American Cotton Oil.
 81
 82

 Atchison
 16
 16
 88% 88% 80% 14% 51% 60% 18% 81% 107% Atchison Canada Southern Canada Pacific Chesapeake and Ohio ... hicago Gas

L., M. and St. Paul

C., M. and St. Paul, pfd. 61% 63 119% 62% 68 68% 68% 68% 120% 70% 70% C., M. and St. Paul, prd.
C., R. I. and Pacific. 70%
Del., Lack. and W.
Delaware and Hudson. 139
Denver and Rio Grande. 81%
Dis. and Cattle Feeding. 27 General Electric. N. A. and Chicago... Manhattan Elevated.... Michigan Central..... National Lead Co. National Cordage Co... National Cordage, pfd... New Jersey Central... New York Central. N. Y. and New England. N. Y., C. and St. Louis... North American Ont and Western Pacific Mali Phila. and Reading Pullman P. Car Co. Richmond Terminal Tenn. Coal and Iron.... Union Pacific..... Wheeling & L E .pfd... Western Union Tel..... Wisconsin Central.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, March 29.-Flour active at steady prices, unchanged—receipts, 34,916 barrels; shipments, 16,433 barrels; sales, \$,-680 barrels. Wheat weak—spot and month, 60%, 66%, May, 62%, 62½; July, 63% asked; steamer No. 2 red, 57%, 658—receipts, 13,962 bushels; shipments, none; stock, 339,668 bushels; sales, 53,000 bushels; million wheat bushels; sales, 53,000 bushels; milling wheat by sample, 59@6112. Corn firmer—spot and month, 42%@43; April, 42%@43; May, 42%@ 43%; steamer mixed, 42 bid—receipts, 30,672 bushels; shipments, 102,857 bushels; stock, 517,881 bushels; sales, 39,000 bushels; southern corn by sample, 43; do.on grade, 43@434 quorum. Of the eleven who voted against 000 bushels; shipments, none; stock, 26,258 the motion (in effect against giving Mr. bushels. Hay dull and steady—good to choice timothy, 14.50g15. Grain freights weak—unchanged. Sugar unchanged. Butter steady-fancy creamery, 22@23; do. tation, 17@18; do. 12@13; store packed, 10@11.

fresh, 11@12. Cheese unchanged. Washington Stock Exchange.

Mr. Reed, leading the filibuster, forced the yeas and nays.

The call of the House was ordered, 171—1, and it developed the presence of 220 members.

Another Call.

Mr. Reed forced another roll call on motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with—157-0—but as no quorum was developed on this motion nothing remained but to repeat the performance, and another call of the House was ordered.

The call developed the presence of 256 members. The last recourse to secure a democratic quorum was then resorted to. Mr. Patterson offered a resolution to revoke leaves of absence, and instructing the sergential arrange to take absentiage like and forced and the call was instructing the sergential arrange to take absentiage like sergential arrange and the call of the louse was ordered.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 850 at 1236, 1246, 160 at 1234, 500 at 1214; 5 & A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust & 1905, A. & O., 100 bid. Washington Market Cop pany 1st 6s, 105 bid. 112 asked. Washington Maket Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Maket Company ext. 6s, 103 bid. Washington Hall sociation 5s, 103 bid. Washington Light Infant 1st 6s, 103 bid. Washington Light Infantry 175, 101 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 106 asked.
Railrend Stocks. Washington and Georgetown,
Sobid. 310 asked. Metropolitan, Subid. 15
asked. Columbia, 65 bid. 75 asked. Belt, 23 bid. 33 asked E-kington 29 bid.
33 asked E-kington 29 bid.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas,
45% bid. 46% asked Georgetown Gas, 47 bid.
United States Electric Light, *117% bid. 122

Franklin, 43 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 75 bid. Arlington, 158 bid, 162 asked. German American, 162 bid. Na.

Commercial, 5 bid.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 112
bid. 129 asked. Columbia Title, 6% bid, 7%
asked. Washington Title, 8% asked.
Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 47 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 47% bid, 45% asked. American Graphophone, 3 bid, 5 asked. Pacumatic Gun Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the Hormometer at the weather bureau today:
Starting of the Thermometer at the weather bureau today:
Starting of the Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 120 asked.

Miscellaneou